

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 22:21:54 ON 16 MAY 2004  
L1 2 S FERRIC SULFATE/CN OR FERRIC SUBSULFATE/CN  
L2 1 S ALUMINUM CHLORIDE/CN  
L3 2 S ALUMINUM AMMONIUM SULFATE/CN

FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 22:23:33 ON  
16 MAY 2004

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 22:23:44 ON 16 MAY 2004  
SET SMARTSELECT ON  
L4 SEL L1 1- CHEM : 17 TERMS  
SET SMARTSELECT OFF

FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 22:23:46 ON  
16 MAY 2004  
L5 10534 S L4/BI

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 22:24:51 ON 16 MAY 2004  
SET SMARTSELECT ON  
L6 SEL L2 1- CHEM : 15 TERMS  
SET SMARTSELECT OFF

FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 22:24:52 ON  
16 MAY 2004  
L7 70163 S L6/BI

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 22:25:13 ON 16 MAY 2004  
SET SMARTSELECT ON  
L8 SEL L3 1- CHEM : 19 TERMS  
SET SMARTSELECT OFF

FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 22:25:14 ON  
16 MAY 2004  
L9 11341 S L8/BI  
L10 40 S L5 AND L7 AND L9  
L11 15 S L10 AND (ROC OR ORC OR CELLULOS?)  
L12 12 DUP REM L11 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

← Broad cellulose search  
(i.e. not just oxidized  
Regenerated cell.)

=> d que

L1 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY FERRIC SULFATE/CN OR FERRIC SUBSULFATE/CN  
L2 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ALUMINUM CHLORIDE/CN  
L3 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ALUMINUM AMMONIUM SULFATE/CN  
L4 SEL L1 1- CHEM : 17 TERMS  
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L8 SEL L3 1- CHEM : 19 TERMS  
L9 11341 SEA L8/BI  
L10 40 SEA L5 AND L7 AND L9  
L11 15 SEA L10 AND (ROC OR ORC OR CELLULOS?)  
L12 12 DUP REM L11 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-12 bib ab

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1  
AN 2003:922612 CAPLUS  
DN 139:386489  
TI Bleeding control and healing aid compositions and methods of use  
IN Prevendar, Terence  
PA USA  
SO U.S., 5 pp.  
CODEN: USXXAM  
DT Patent  
LA English  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6652840	B1	20031125	US 2002-72772	20020208
PRAI	US 2001-270379P	P	20010221		

AB A compn. is disclosed which has been shown to stop or control bleeding and seal open small blood vessels while accelerating the healing process of abraded oral "gum" and other "skin" (epithelial) tissues. The compn. is preferably in the form of a paste which promotes ease of application and use of the compn. A variety of instruments can be used in application and cleanup of the compn. showing versatile unparalleled friendly usage. The compn. preferably comprises **aluminum chloride, ferric sulfate** (subsulfate), regenerated oxidized **cellulose, aluminum ammonium sulfate**, absorbable gelatin and a solvent. The compn. has many dental and medical procedure applications. Following tooth or root extn. the compn. of the invention was placed over the optionally packed socket with gauze pressure to form a "bandage" with a suture. Healing time was reduced by four days. Patient experienced little discomfort and insignificant bleeding.

RE.CNT 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 2002:275099 USPATFULL  
TI Package of sheet-type patches  
IN Ishida, Koichi, Tokyo, JAPAN  
PA Kao Corporation, Tokyo, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)  
PI US 6467621 B1 20021022  
WO 9923012 19990514  
AI US 1999-331579 19990826 (9)  
WO 1998-JP4927 19981030  
19990826 PCT 371 date  
PRAI JP 1997-314600 19971031  
DT Utility  
FS GRANTED  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Luong, Shian  
LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.  
CLMN Number of Claims: 5  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 535

AB The present invention relates to a package of sheet-type patches (1) which are applied to the face, and to a method for producing the same. In the invention, sheet-type patches (1) each comprising a pack agent layer (13) formed on a substrate (12) and covered with a liner layer (14) are packaged in a package pouch (19) in which said sheet-type patches (1) are fixed onto the inner surface of the package pouch (19) via their liner layer (14). The sheet-type patches (1) can be fixed onto the inner surface of the package pouch (19) by means of an adhesive or electrostatic force. According to the invention, the process of

producing sheet-type patches (1) and packaging them is much simplified, and the production efficiency in the process is much improved. In the package of sheet-type patches (1) of the invention, the patches do neither move nor adhere to each other.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AN 1999:160144 USPATFULL

TI Viscous carrier compositions, including gels, formed with an organic liquid carrier, a layered material: polymer complex, and a di-, and/or tri-valent cation

IN Tsipursky, Semeon, Lincolnwood, IL, United States

Dolinko, Vladimir, Libertyville, IL, United States

Psihogios, Vasiliki, Elk Grove Village, IL, United States

Beall, Gary W., McHenry, IL, United States

PA Amcol International Corporation, Arlington Heights, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5998528 19991207

AI US 1998-17421 19980202 (9)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-525416, filed on 8 Sep 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5721306 And Ser. No. US 1996-637092, filed on 2 May 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5760121 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 525416 Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1995-488264, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5552469 And Ser. No. US 1995-488263, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5698624, said Ser. No. US 525416 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 488264 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 488263 Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1995-480080, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5578672 And Ser. No. US 488263

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Seidleck, James J.; Assistant Examiner: Rajguru, U. K.

LREP Marshall, O'Toole, Gerstein, Murray & Borun

CLMN Number of Claims: 90

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 19 Drawing Figure(s); 18 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 3224

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Intercalates formed by contacting the layer material, e.g., a phyllosilicate, with an intercalant to sorb or intercalate the between adjacent platelets of the layered material. Sufficient intercalant polymer is sorbed between adjacent platelets to expand the adjacent platelets at least about 5 .ANG. (as measured after water removal to 5% by weight water), up to about 100 .ANG. and preferably in the range of about 10-45 .ANG., so that the intercalate easily can be exfoliated into individual platelets. A monovalent, divalent and/or trivalent cation is added to the intercalating composition, or after intercalation for surprising increases in viscosity. The intercalated complex is combined with an organic liquid into an unexpectedly viscous carrier material, for delivery of the carrier material, or for delivery of an active compound, e.g., a pharmaceutical, or cosmetic, or lubricant, e.g., food grade lubricants dissolved or dispersed in the carrier material. Alternatively, the intercalated complex can be exfoliated prior to combination with the organic liquid.

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AN 1998:98615 USPATFULL

TI Ruminant feed additive composition containing novel phosphoric acid-amino acid composite salt and water-soluble high-molecular substance

IN Ikeda, Toru, Kawasaki, Japan

Yukawa, Toshihide, Kawasaki, Japan

PA Ajinomoto Co., Inc., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 5795585 19980818

AI US 1996-777052 19961230 (8)

PRAI JP 1995-343163 19951228  
DT Utility  
FS Granted  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Levy, Neil S.  
LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.  
CLMN Number of Claims: 13  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN No Drawings  
LN.CNT 954

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A ruminant feed additive composition comprises a phosphoric acid-amino acid composite salt and a water-insoluble salt of a polyvalent-metal-sensitive water-soluble high-molecular weight substance. The composite salt contains a basic amino acid, an alkaline-earth metal and phosphoric acid, and is insoluble in neutral or alkaline aqueous solution, but is soluble in acidic aqueous solution.

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AN 1998:65434 USPATFULL

TI Phosphoric acid-amino acid-polyvalent metal composite salt and ruminant feed additive composition

IN Hijiya, Toyoto, Kawasaki, Japan  
Ikeda, Toru, Kawasaki, Japan  
Mori, Kenichi, Kawasaki, Japan  
Yukawa, Toshihide, Kawasaki, Japan  
Takemoto, Tadashi, Kawasaki, Japan  
Kamada, Hajime, Kawasaki, Japan

PA Ajinomoto Co., Inc., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 5763657 19980609  
WO 9724314 19970710

AI US 1997-894703 19970828 (8)  
WO 1996-JP3420 19961121  
19970828 PCT 371 date  
19970828 PCT 102(e) date

PRAI JP 1995-343165 19951228  
JP 1996-235309 19960905

DT Utility  
FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Geist, Gary; Assistant Examiner: Keys, Rosalynd

LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.

CLMN Number of Claims: 21

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 1535

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present specification discloses a ruminant feed additive composition which contains as an active ingredient a phosphoric acid-amino acid-polyvalent metal composite salt (final composite salt) which is insoluble in neutral or alkaline water and is soluble in acidic water and which can be obtained by treating a composite salt composed of a basic amino acid, magnesium and phosphoric acid with a salt of a divalent or trivalent (polyvalent) metal other than magnesium, or by treating the above-mentioned composite salt with the polyvalent metal salt and a condensed phosphoric acid component (alone) or the condensed phosphoric acid component and a phosphoric acid component (in combination), this composition taking the form of a powder or granules. The above-mentioned final composite salt can exhibit the excellent stability to neutral or slightly acidic water, namely, the low solubility therein in comparison with the intermediate composite salt, and it can have both the excellent insolubility of the basic amino acid in a rumen of a ruminant and the excellent elution thereof in an abomasum and lower digestive organs.

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AN 1998:44921 USPATFULL  
TI Ruminant feed additive composition containing novel phosphoric  
acid-amino acid-polyvalent metal composite salt and gastric antacid  
IN Ikeda, Toru, Kawasaki, Japan  
Yukawa, Toshihide, Kawasaki, Japan  
Kobayashi, Hisamine, Kawasaki, Japan  
Sato, Hiroyuki, Kawasaki, Japan  
Kitamura, Nobuyoshi, Kawasaki, Japan  
PA Ajinomoto Co., Inc., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)  
PI US 5744178 19980428  
AI US 1996-774362 19961227 (8)  
PRAI JP 1995-341250 19951227  
DT Utility  
FS Granted  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Paden, Carolyn  
LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.  
CLMN Number of Claims: 21  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN No Drawings  
LN.CNT 1539

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A ruminant feed additive composition in the form of a powder or granules  
comprises as active ingredients a gastric antacid, a phosphoric  
acid-amino acid-polyvalent metal composite salt and optionally a  
water-insoluble salt of a polyvalent metal-sensitive water-soluble  
high-molecular weight substance. The phosphoric acid-amino  
acid-polyvalent metal composite salt is composed of a phosphoric acid  
such as orthophosphoric acid, a polyphosphoric acid or a metaphosphoric  
acid, a basic amino acid such as lysine or methionine, an alkaline earth  
metal such as calcium or magnesium and, optionally, a polyvalent metal  
such as aluminum.

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AN 94:82343 USPATFULL  
TI Method of production of polyvinyl chloride resin for paste processing  
IN Nishina, Masaaki, Yokohama, Japan  
Ozaki, Osamu, Himi, Japan  
PA Nippon Zeon Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)  
PI US 5349049 19940920  
AI US 1993-40192 19930331 (8)  
PRAI JP 1992-105770 19920331  
DT Utility  
FS Granted  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Schofer, Joseph L.; Assistant Examiner: Weber, Tom  
LREP Millen, White, Zelano & Branigan  
CLMN Number of Claims: 16  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN No Drawings  
LN.CNT 630

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method of production of polyvinyl chloride resin for paste processing  
comprises recovering in 98% or more the polyvinyl chloride resin from an  
aqueous dispersion of the polyvinyl chloride resin for paste processing  
as aggregates by adding an organic fluid which is at most barely soluble  
in water and does not dissolve or swell the polyvinyl chloride resin to  
the aqueous dispersion in the presence of an aggregating agent, followed  
by separating the aggregated polyvinyl chloride resin particles from the  
aqueous phase of the aqueous dispersion. By the addition of the  
aggregating agent, dispersion of the resin particles into a medium is  
improved, fluidity of a sol thereof and the physical properties of  
molded articles formed therefrom are improved and blocking during the  
drying process is prevented.

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1990:25649 CAPLUS  
DN 112:25649  
TI Poultice containing ionomers in the carrier  
IN Kusano, Takashi; Ishisone, Hiroyuki; Ozeki, Iwao  
PA Horiuchi Itaro Co., Ltd., Japan  
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent  
LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 01029306	A2	19890131	JP 1987-185508	19870727
PRAI	JP 1987-185508		19870727		

AB A water-contg. poultice is prepd. by applying a paste contg. water-sol. polymer and a pharmaceutical to the surface of cloth contg. a water-sol. metal salt which produces a metallic ionomer upon reacting with the polymer. The leaking and oozing of the paste through the poultice compn. are prevented in this formulation. Thus, a paste was prepd. consisting of kaolin 10, poly(Na acrylate) 4, CM cellulose 2, a carboxyvinyl polymer 0.3, concd. glycerin 30, gelatins 3, Na aluminate metasilicate 0.1, Me salicylate 1, dl-camphor 1, l-menthol 0.5, thymol 0.1, and H<sub>2</sub>O 48 parts by wt. This paste (209) was applied to the surface (140 cm<sup>2</sup>) of cloth contg. AlK(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

L12 ANSWER 9 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AN 86:71459 USPATFULL

TI Hydrothermally treated product of compound having hydrotalcite-like crystal structure composition thereof, and use thereof

IN Miyata, Shigeo, Takamatsu, Japan  
Anabuki, Hitoshi, Takamatsu, Japan

PA Kyowa Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 4629626 19861216

AI US 1984-625244 19840627 (6)

DCD 20001115

PRAI JP 1983-114364 19830627

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Waddell, Frederick E.

LREP Sherman and Shalloway

CLMN Number of Claims: 12

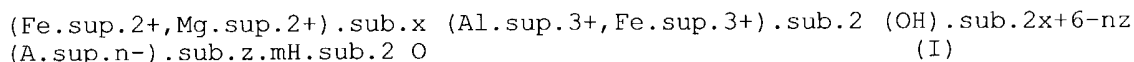
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 823

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A hydrothermally treated product useful for treating an iron deficiency of a compound having a hydrotalcite-like crystal structure and represented by the following formula (I)



wherein A<sup>sup.n-</sup> represents an anion having a valence of n, Mg<sup>sup.2+</sup> is within the range of 0.1 to req. Mg<sup>sup.2+</sup> < x, Fe<sup>sup.3+</sup> is within the range of 0.1 to req. Fe<sup>sup.3+</sup> < 2, x is a number represented by 1.1 to req. x < 20, z is a number represented by 0 < z < 3, and m is a number represented by 0.1 to req. m < 20, the product being formed by the thermal treatment of the compound of formula (I) at a temperature of about 100.degree. C. to about 200.degree. C. in an aqueous medium.

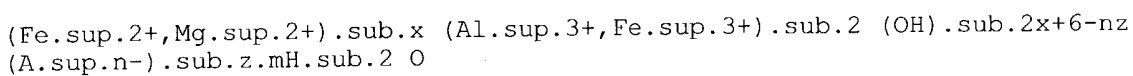
L12 ANSWER 10 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AN 83:53427 USPATFULL

TI Composition and method for treating iron deficiency syndrome

IN Anabuki, Hitoshi, Takamatsu, Japan

Miyata, Shigeo, Takamatsu, Japan  
PA Kyowa Chemical Industry C. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)  
PI US 4415555 19831115  
AI US 1982-359126 19820317 (6)  
PRAI JP 1981-41723 19810324  
DT Utility  
FS Granted  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Robinson, Douglas W.  
LREP Sherman & Shalloway  
CLMN Number of Claims: 18  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 634  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
AB A composition for treating an iron deficiency disease, composed of (1)  
an amount, effective for treating said disease, of a compound having a  
hydrotalcite-like crystal structure and represented by the following  
formula



wherein  $\text{A}^{\text{sup.}n-}$  represents an anion having a valence of  $n$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{\text{sup.}2+}$  is within the range of  $0.1 \text{ to } 0.9 \text{ mole } \text{Mg}^{\text{sup.}2+} / \text{mole } x$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{\text{sup.}3+}$  is within the range of  $0.1 \text{ to } 0.9 \text{ mole } \text{Fe}^{\text{sup.}3+} / \text{mole } 2$ ,  $x$  is a number represented by  $1.1 \text{ to } 0.9 \text{ mole } \times 20$ ,  $z$  is a number represented by  $0 < z < 3$ , and  $m$  is a number represented by  $0.1 \text{ to } 0.9 \text{ mole } m < 8$ , and (2) a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier, and a method for treating an iron deficiency disease, which comprises orally administering an amount, effective for treating said disease, of the compound represented by the aforesaid formula.

L12 ANSWER 11 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 79:36568 USPATFULL  
TI Styptic composition  
IN Brown, Robert, 3249 Greenfield Dr., Marietta, GA, United States 30067  
Setloff, Jerome, 6851 Roswell Rd., Apt. A 14, Atlanta, GA, United States 30328  
PI US 4166108 19790828  
AI US 1977-825853 19770818 (5)  
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1977-764405, filed on 31 Jan 1977, now abandoned  
DT Utility  
FS Granted  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Moyer, Donald B.  
LREP Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis  
CLMN Number of Claims: 12  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,11,12  
DRWN No Drawings  
LN.CNT 374  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An improved styptic composition which effectively curtails bleeding while administering a soothing sensation on the injured area. The styptic composition is in the form of a stable lotion or cream having the following general formula:

- (1) from about 2% to about 12% by weight of a long chain fatty acid;
- (2) from about 0.4% to about 3.5% by weight of a wax filler;
- (3) from about 1% to about 10% by weight of polyethylene glycol stearate;
- (4) from about 1% to about 5% by weight of polyethylene glycol sorbitan

beeswax; and,

(5) from about 0.5% to about 25% by weight of an acidic metallic salt,

(6) the balance being water.

Optionally, from about 1% to about 4% by weight of glycerin may be added as a humectant.

Any conventional antiseptic may also be added to the composition.

The styptic composition may be packaged in any convenient form including jars, bottles, tubes, pump applicators, aerosol canisters and can also be impregnated into pre-packaged bandages.

L12 ANSWER 12 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1976:410053 CAPLUS

DN 85:10053

TI Waste water purification

IN Hoeltgen, James B.; Humphrey, Harold E. B.

PA Kelmik, Inc., USA

SO U.S., 8 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 3928195	A	19751223	US 1974-512614	19741007
PRAI	US 1972-317798		19721222		

AB Human waste sludge, paper mill lagoon sludge, and biol. and chem. pharmaceutical sludges were purified in presence of sol. aluminates, silicates, and sol. cation sources. Thus, 100 ml of human waste sludge having PO42- 3300, NH4+ 390, and BOD 100,000-400,000 ppm was stirred at 200 rpm and pH >5.5 with Na aluminate [1302-42-7] 265, Na silicate [1344-09-8] 261, and CaCl2 200 mg and filtered to give an effluent having PO42- 0, NH4+ 100, and BOD 100 ppm.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 22:21:42 ON 16 MAY 2004)

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L2 1 S ALUMINUM CHLORIDE/CN  
L3 2 S ALUMINUM AMMONIUM SULFATE/CN

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L5 10534 S L4/BI

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 22:24:51 ON 16 MAY 2004

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L6 SEL L2 1- CHEM : 15 TERMS  
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FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 22:24:52 ON  
16 MAY 2004

L7 70163 S L6/BI

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 22:25:13 ON 16 MAY 2004  
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L8 SEL L3 1- CHEM : 19 TERMS  
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FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 22:25:14 ON  
16 MAY 2004

L9 11341 S L8/BI  
L10 40 S L5 AND L7 AND L9  
L11 15 S L10 AND (ROC OR ORC OR CELLULOS?)  
L12 12 DUP REM L11 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 2-5 11 bib ab kwic

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 2002:275099 USPATFULL  
TI Package of sheet-type patches  
IN Ishida, Koichi, Tokyo, JAPAN  
PA Kao Corporation, Tokyo, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)  
PI US 6467621 B1 20021022  
WO 9923012 19990514  
AI US 1999-331579 19990826 (9)  
WO 1998-JP4927 19981030  
19990826 PCT 371 date

PRAI JP 1997-314600 19971031  
DT Utility  
FS GRANTED  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Luong, Shian  
LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.  
CLMN Number of Claims: 5  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 535

AB The present invention relates to a package of sheet-type patches (1) which are applied to the face, and to a method for producing the same. In the invention, sheet-type patches (1) each comprising a pack agent layer (13) formed on a substrate (12) and covered with a liner layer (14) are packaged in a package pouch (19) in which said sheet-type patches (1) are fixed onto the inner surface of the package pouch (19) via their liner layer (14). The sheet-type patches (1) can be fixed onto the inner surface of the package pouch (19) by means of an adhesive or electrostatic force. According to the invention, the process of producing sheet-type patches (1) and packaging them is much simplified, and the production efficiency in the process is much improved. In the package of sheet-type patches (1) of the invention, the patches do neither move nor adhere to each other.

DETD . . . metals and containing water, oily components and others; film-forming compounds such as polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, polyvinyl acetate emulsion, carboxymethyl **cellulose**, along with a vehicle of an inorganic powder of kaolin, talc, bentonite, titanium dioxide, zinc oxide and the like.

DETD . . . metal salts used as the crosslinking agents for the water-soluble polymer compounds, which include, for example, calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, **aluminium chloride**, potash **alum**, **ammonium alum**, iron alum, aluminum sulfate, **ferric sulfate**, magnesium sulfate and the like.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AN 1999:160144 USPATFULL

TI Viscous carrier compositions, including gels, formed with an organic liquid carrier, a layered material: polymer complex, and a di-, and/or tri-valent cation

IN Tsipursky, Semeon, Lincolnwood, IL, United States  
Dolinko, Vladimir, Libertyville, IL, United States  
Psihogios, Vasiliki, Elk Grove Village, IL, United States  
Beall, Gary W., McHenry, IL, United States

PA Amcol International Corporation, Arlington Heights, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5998528 19991207

AI US 1998-17421 19980202 (9)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-525416, filed on 8 Sep 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5721306 And Ser. No. US 1996-637092, filed on 2 May 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5760121 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 525416 Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1995-488264, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5552469 And Ser. No. US 1995-488263, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5698624, said Ser. No. US 525416 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 488264 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 488263 Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1995-480080, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5578672 And Ser. No. US 488263

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Seidleck, James J.; Assistant Examiner: Rajguru, U. K.

LREP Marshall, O'Toole, Gerstein, Murray & Borun

CLMN Number of Claims: 90

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 19 Drawing Figure(s); 18 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 3224

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Intercalates formed by contacting the layer material, e.g., a phyllosilicate, with an intercalant to sorb or intercalate the between adjacent platelets of the layered material. Sufficient intercalant polymer is sorbed between adjacent platelets to expand the adjacent platelets at least about 5 .ANG. (as measured after water removal to 5% by weight water), up to about 100 .ANG. and preferably in the range of about 10-45 .ANG., so that the intercalate easily can be exfoliated into individual platelets. A monovalent, divalent and/or trivalent cation is added to the intercalating composition, or after intercalation for surprising increases in viscosity. The intercalated complex is combined with an organic liquid into an unexpectedly viscous carrier material, for delivery of the carrier material, or for delivery of an active compound, e.g., a pharmaceutical, or cosmetic, or lubricant, e.g., food grade lubricants dissolved or dispersed in the carrier material. Alternatively, the intercalated complex can be exfoliated prior to combination with the organic liquid.

# DETD

## Aluminum

Aluminum acetate oxide

**Aluminum ammonium sulfate**

Aluminum antimonide

Aluminum arsenide

Aluminum boride

Aluminum bromide

Aluminum n-butoxide

Aluminum sec-butoxide

Aluminum sec-butoxide stearate

Aluminum t-butoxide

Aluminum carbide

**Aluminum chloride**

Aluminum di(sec-butoxide)acetoacetic ester chelate

Aluminum di(isopropoxide)acetoacetic

ester chelate  
 Aluminum fluoride  
 Aluminum hydroxide  
 Aluminum iodide  
 Aluminum isopropoxide  
 Aluminum metaphosphate  
 Aluminum molybdenum. . .  
 DETD . . . perchlorate  
   Iron (III) perchlorate  
   Iron (III) phosphate  
   Iron phosphide  
   Iron (III) pyrophosphate  
   Iron (II) selenide  
   Iron silicide  
   Iron (II) sulfate  
     **Iron (III) sulfate**  
   Iron (II) sulfide  
   Iron (IV) sulfide  
   Iron telluride  
   Iron (II) tetrafluoroborate  
   Iron (III) meso-tetraphenylporphine, chlorine tree  
   Iron (II) titanium oxide  
   . . . hexacyanoferrate (III)  
   Potassium trioxalatoferrate (III)  
   (R)-(S)-PPFA  
   Sodium hexafluoroiron (III)  
   Sodium iron oxide  
   Sodium pentacyanonitrosylferrate (II)  
   Strontium dodecairon nonadecaoxide  
   Tetraethylammonium(.mu.oxo)bis(trichloroferrate  
   (III))  
   Tris(ethylenediamine)**iron (III) sulfate**  
   Vinylferrocene  
   Zinc iron oxide  
   Lead  
   Diphenyllead dichloride  
   Hexaphenyldilead  
   Lead (II) acetate  
   Lead (IV) acetate  
   Lead (II) bromide  
   Lead (II) carbonate  
  
 DETD . . . other metal salts of olefin/maleic acid copolymers; sodium  
   polymethacrylate; sodium polystyrene sulfonate; sodium  
   styrene/acrylate/PEG-10 dimaleate copolymer; water-soluble esters and  
   ethers of **cellulose**; sodium styrene/PEG-10  
   maleate/nonoxynol-10 maleate/acrylate copolymer;  
   starch/acrylate/acrylamide copolymers; styrene/acrylamide copolymer;  
   styrene/acrylate/ammonium methacrylate copolymer; styrene/maleic  
   anhydride copolymer; styrene/PVO copolymer; sucrose benzoate/sucrose  
   acetate. . .  
 DETD . . . zinc-neomycin sulfate-hydrocortisone, chloramphenicol,  
   methylbenzethonium chloride, and erythromycin and the like;  
   antiparasitics, such as lindane; deodorants, such as chlorophyllin  
   copper complex, **aluminum chloride, aluminum**  
   **chloride** hexahydrate, and methylbenzethonium chloride;  
   essentially all dermatologicals, like acne preparations, such as benzoyl  
   peroxide, erythromycin-benzoyl peroxide, clindamycin phosphate,  
   5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline, and. . .  
  
 L12 ANSWER 4 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN  
 AN 1998:98615 USPATFULL  
 TI Ruminant feed additive composition containing novel phosphoric  
   acid-amino acid composite salt and water-soluble high-molecular

substance  
 IN Ikeda, Toru, Kawasaki, Japan  
 Yukawa, Toshihide, Kawasaki, Japan  
 PA Ajinomoto Co., Inc., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 5795585 19980818  
 AI US 1996-777052 19961230 (8)  
 PRAI JP 1995-343163 19951228  
 DT Utility  
 FS Granted  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Levy, Neil S.  
 LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 13  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN No Drawings  
 LN.CNT 954

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A ruminant feed additive composition comprises a phosphoric acid-amino acid composite salt and a water-insoluble salt of a polyvalent-metal-sensitive water-soluble high-molecular weight substance. The composite salt contains a basic amino acid, an alkaline-earth metal and phosphoric acid, and is insoluble in neutral or alkaline aqueous solution, but is soluble in acidic aqueous solution.

SUMM . . . high-molecular weight substances and proteins. Examples of the polysaccharides having the carboxyl group include alginic acid, gellan gum, pectin, carboxymethyl **cellulose** and carboxymethyl starch. Examples of the high-molecular weight substances include polyacrylic acid and/or a copolymer of polyacrylic acid, and polymethacrylic. . .

SUMM . . . the polyvalent metal ion other than magnesium is used. Specific examples thereof include aqueous solutions of aluminum salts such as **aluminum chloride**, polyaluminum chloride, aluminum sulfate, **ammonium alum** and potassium alum; aqueous solutions or aqueous dispersions of calcium salts such as calcium chloride, calcium sulfate, calcium hydroxide and calcium nitrate; aqueous solutions of iron salts such as ferrous chloride, ferric chloride, ferrous sulfate, **ferric sulfate**, potassium iron sulfate and ammonium iron sulfate; and aqueous solutions or aqueous dispersions of zinc salts such as zinc chloride, . . .

SUMM . . . water-soluble binders and hydrophobic binders. Specific examples of the water-soluble binders include water-soluble polysaccharides such as a starch, a carboxymethyl **cellulose** salt, an alginate, hydroxypropyl **cellulose** and a starch glycolic acid salt; water-soluble proteins such as casein sodium, gelatin and soybean protein; saccharides such as molasses, . . . vegetable fats and oils; nonionic surfactants such as glycerin monostearate; and semi-synthetic resins and synthetic high-molecular substances such as acetyl **cellulose**, polyvinyl acetate, ester gum and a coumarone resin.

SUMM . . . of alkaline-earth metals, talc, clay, bentonite and fine silica; and organic substances such as paraffin wax, polyethylene powder, pulp powder, **cellulose** powder and xanthone.

DETD . . . the solid material was separated from the mixed solution through filtration, 300 ml of water and 3.0 g of carboxymethyl **cellulose** sodium salt were added. These were mixed well, and the mixture was dried to obtain from 252 g to 241 g of each of desired compositions-1 to -3 comprising the composite salt and carboxymethyl **cellulose** calcium salt.

DETD . . . the intermediate starting composite salt-7 obtained in Example 7 were mixed with 1,000 ml of water, and 30 g of **ammonium aluminum sulfate** (burnt alum) were added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. After the solid material was separated. . .

DETD . . . rumen in  
 adminis-  
 tering small

amount  
 Elution into  
     100% 100%  
         100% 100% 100% 100%  
                                     100%  
 abomasum

Composition No.	8-1	8-2	8-3	9-4
*1	carboxymethyl carboxymethyl carboxymethyl calcium cellulose Ca salt cellulose Ca cellulose Ca alginate salt	cellulose Ca salt salt		
Lysine content	46.0	18.1	17.0	18.4
Mg content	7.4	14.7	15.0	15.7
Polyvalent metal other	Ca	Ca	Ca	Ca

than. . .  
 DETD Two-hundred grams of composition-1 comprising the composite salt and carboxymethyl cellulose calcium salt as obtained in Example 8 were mixed with 150 g of a hardened soybean oil. Then, the mixture. .  
 CLM What is claimed is:  
 . . . calcium salt, an aluminum salt, a zinc salt and an iron salt of alginic acid, carrageenan, gellan gum, pectin, carboxymethyl cellulose, carboxymethyl starch, polyacrylic acid, a polyacrylic acid copolymer, polymethacrylic acid, a polymethacrylic acid copolymer, soybean protein or casein, and (ii). . .  
 . . . polymeric substance is at least one member selected from the group consisting of alginic acid, carrageenan, gellan gum, pectin, carboxymethyl cellulose, carboxymethyl starch, polyacrylic acid, a polyacrylic acid copolymer, polymethacrylic acid, a polymethacrylic acid copolymer, soybean protein or casein, and drying.  
 . . . polymeric substance is at least one member selected from the group consisting of alginic acid, carrageenan, gellan gum, pectin, carboxymethyl cellulose, carboxymethyl starch, polyacrylic acid, a polyacrylic acid copolymer, polymethacrylic acid, a polymethacrylic acid copolymer, soybean protein or casein, and contacting. . .

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN  
 AN 1998:65434 USPATFULL  
 TI Phosphoric acid-amino acid-polyvalent metal composite salt and ruminant feed additive composition  
 IN Hijiya, Toyoto, Kawasaki, Japan  
     Ikeda, Toru, Kawasaki, Japan  
     Mori, Kenichi, Kawasaki, Japan  
     Yukawa, Toshihide, Kawasaki, Japan  
     Takemoto, Tadashi, Kawasaki, Japan  
     Kamada, Hajime, Kawasaki, Japan  
 PA Ajinomoto Co., Inc., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 5763657 19980609  
     WO 9724314 19970710  
 AI US 1997-894703 19970828 (8)  
     WO 1996-JP3420 19961121

19970828 PCT 371 date  
19970828 PCT 102(e) date

PRAI JP 1995-343165 19951228  
JP 1996-235309 19960905  
DT Utility  
FS Granted  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Geist, Gary; Assistant Examiner: Keys, Rosalynd  
LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.  
CLMN Number of Claims: 21  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN No Drawings  
LN.CNT 1535

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present specification discloses a ruminant feed additive composition which contains as an active ingredient a phosphoric acid-amino acid-polyvalent metal composite salt (final composite salt) which is insoluble in neutral or alkaline water and is soluble in acidic water and which can be obtained by treating a composite salt composed of a basic amino acid, magnesium and phosphoric acid with a salt of a divalent or trivalent (polyvalent) metal other than magnesium, or by treating the above-mentioned composite salt with the polyvalent metal salt and a condensed phosphoric acid component (alone) or the condensed phosphoric acid component and a phosphoric acid component (in combination), this composition taking the form of a powder or granules. The above-mentioned final composite salt can exhibit the excellent stability to neutral or slightly acidic water, namely, the low solubility therein in comparison with the intermediate composite salt, and it can have both the excellent insolubility of the basic amino acid in a rumen of a ruminant and the excellent elution thereof in an abomasum and lower digestive organs.

SUMM . . . solution, of the polyvalent metal ion other than magnesium. Specific examples thereof include aqueous solutions of aluminum salts such as **aluminum chloride**, polyaluminum chloride, ammonium sulfate, **ammonium alum** and potassium alum; aqueous solutions or aqueous dispersions of calcium salts such as calcium chloride, calcium sulfate, calcium hydroxide and calcium nitrate; aqueous solutions of iron salts such as ferrous chloride, ferric chloride, ferrous sulfate, **ferric sulfate**, potassium iron sulfate and ammonium iron sulfate; and aqueous solutions or aqueous dispersions of zinc salts such as zinc chloride, . . .

SUMM Specific examples of the substance of the divalent or trivalent (polyvalent) metal other than magnesium include aluminum salts such as **aluminum chloride**, polyaluminum chloride, aluminum sulfate, **ammonium alum** and potassium alum; calcium salts or hydroxides such as calcium chloride, calcium sulfate, calcium hydroxide and calcium nitrate; iron salts such as ferrous chloride, ferric chloride, ferrous sulfate, **ferric sulfate**, potassium iron sulfate and ammonium iron sulfate; and zinc salts such as zinc chloride and ammonium zinc chloride; and zinc. . .

SUMM . . . water-soluble binders and hydrophobic binders. Specific examples of the water-soluble binders include water-soluble polysaccharides such as a starch, a carboxymethyl **cellulose** salt, an alginate, hydroxypropyl **cellulose** and a starch glycolic acid salt; water-soluble proteins such as casein sodium, gelatin and soybean protein; saccharides such as molasses, . . . vegetable fats and oils; nonionic surfactants such as glycerin monostearate; and semi-synthetic resins and synthetic high-molecular substances such as acetyl **cellulose**, polyvinyl acetate, ester gum and a coumarone resin.

SUMM . . . of alkaline-earth metals, talc, bentonite, clay and fine silica; and organic substances such as paraffin wax, polyethylene powder, pulp powder, **cellulose** powder and xanthone.

DETD . . . the intermediate composite salt VII obtained in Example 7 were mixed with 1,000 ml of water, and 30 g of **ammonium**

**aluminum sulfate** (burnt alum) were added thereto. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The solid material was separated.

DETD . . . the dry polyvalent metal final composite salt (final composite salt) obtained in Example 25 were kneaded with a 2-% carboxymethyl **cellulose** sodium salt aqueous solution. The mixture was then extruded using a disc pelletizer having a bore diameter of 1.5 mm, . .

L12 ANSWER 11 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AN 79:36568 USPATFULL

TI Styptic composition

IN Brown, Robert, 3249 Greenfield Dr., Marietta, GA, United States 30067  
Setloff, Jerome, 6851 Roswell Rd., Apt. A 14, Atlanta, GA, United States 30328

PI US 4166108 19790828

AI US 1977-825853 19770818 (5)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1977-764405, filed on 31 Jan 1977, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Moyer, Donald B.

LREP Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis

CLMN Number of Claims: 12

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,11,12

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 374

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An improved styptic composition which effectively curtails bleeding while administering a soothing sensation on the injured area. The styptic composition is in the form of a stable lotion or cream having the following general formula:

(1) from about 2% to about 12% by weight of a long chain fatty acid;

(2) from about 0.4% to about 3.5% by weight of a wax filler;

(3) from about 1% to about 10% by weight of polyethylene glycol stearate;

(4) from about 1% to about 5% by weight of polyethylene glycol sorbitan beeswax; and,

(5) from about 0.5% to about 25% by weight of an acidic metallic salt,

(6) the balance being water.

Optionally, from about 1% to about 4% by weight of glycerin may be added as a humectant.

Any conventional antiseptic may also be added to the composition.

The styptic composition may be packaged in any convenient form including jars, bottles, tubes, pump applicators, aerosol canisters and can also be impregnated into pre-packaged bandages.

SUMM . . . gels which contain a variety of metallic salts in combination with a high molecular weight of polyvinyl alcohol and methyl **cellulose**. See, for example, U.S. Pat. No. 3,856,941. While highly acid salts are employed, the patent does not disclose the formation. . . .

SUMM . . . dibasic salt as in the case of aluminum potassium sulfate. The preferred salts are those having aluminum contained therein, particularly **aluminum ammonium sulfate**, aluminum potassium sulfate and, as the most preferred acidic metallic

salt, aluminum sulfate. Combinations of salts may also be employed.. .

CLM What is claimed is:

- . . . (5) from about 0.5% to about 25% by weight of an acidic metallic salt selected from the group consisting of **aluminum chloride**, aluminum sulfate, aluminum chlorohydrate, aluminum amonium sulfate, aluminum potassium sulfate, zinc chloride, zinc sulfate, zinc chlorohydrate, ferric chloride, **ferric sulfate**, ferric chlorohydrate and combinations thereof, said acidic metallic salt being characterized by possessing a degree of acidity sufficient to stanch. . . .
- . . . claim 1, wherein the acidic metallic salt is selected from the group consisting of aluminum sulfate, aluminum potassium sulfate and **aluminum ammonium sulfate**.